THE ORGAN OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

MISCELLANY.

The following beautiful poens was originally published in the Hartford Commut, was written by boy only twelve years old:

Socrates Socoles, a Lord of Creation, A second time entered the marriage relation; Xautippe Caloric accepted his hand— They thought him the happiest man in the land, Ree the first waning homeymoon passed o'er his

head,
One morning to Xantippe, Secretos said:
'd think, for a man of my standing in life,
This house is too small, as I now have a write.

So as early as possible, carpenter Cary Shall wides my house, my barn, and my dairy, " "O Secrates, deary," Xantippe replied, "I hate to hear everything valgarly my ed.

Whenever a gentleman speaks to his bride. He ought to say 'our,' and no promain beside; So whenever you talk of your chattels again. Say our dairy, our cow-yard, and our pig-pen.' With your leave, Mrs. Smooks, I will talk us pleaset; I'll speak of my borses, my garden, my trees, "
'Say out," the lindy cried out in a rage;
"I won't, Mrs. Snooks, though you ask me an

O, woman, though only a piece of man's rib, if the story in Genesis tells not a fib. If your saughty companion ever quarrels with

You frequently prove the best man of the two. In the following case, this certainly was true: The larely Xanlippe just pulled off her shoe, And laying about nor on all sides at random, The adage was verified, nil desperandum.

For Socrates Snooks, after trying in value, To ward off the blows which patied like rain, Believing that ""valor"s best pair was discreti-Crept under the best like a terrified Heastan. But the dansities Xantippe, not one whit afraid,

Converted the slege into a blockade, And when Socrates cried, "it's so wearison She sweetly replied, say "our, my dour,"

At length when he'd reasonal the thing in his He concluded 'twas useless to strive against fate And then like a torteise protrading his head. Said, "may we come out from under our bed?"

"Aha," said his wife, "Mr. Socrates Spooks. I see you greede to my terms, by your looks, Pil'let you come out, and from this happy over, if you'll only oney me, I'll never look sour."

To said, the next randay, ore going to Church, He charged for a pair of close towages to sourch that has found them, he ushed with a few nervous "My dear, may we put on one new lines because

THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

Japan is called by the natives, Niphon, and Japan is called by the natives, Ninhou, and was founded about six hundred and sixty-five years before Christ, by Simmu. From him to Zinzaking thure appears to have been sixty-one emperors. After this period, in the year 1142, a change took plane. From this time, a double chromology commences, including the regus of the Dearies and Cabos. The Dearies were military officers and at one period completely named the power of the emperors, but a general by the name of Jaro-timo being crowned, succeeded in depriving time being crawned, sowcoded in depriving the Dearlos of all military power. At the present time, the kingdom of Japan is governed by an emperor with rull military powers, and a Unite or prime minister who has authority over certain critics Parliament, &c.

supplies, "and guided high became of lever better than the language and appears of the process o

that as they have not yet found may use for a navy, their vessels are only in the rough material, and stored away for amergements. The kokansa or prison is here. The hame

The kokansa or prison is here. The hame means in the Japanese, hell, it has one hondred dungeons and cages. The history of these few critics gives a fair outline of the whole empire. Their private dwellings are small, but heat, and ornamented with small gardens; in this they excel, as they are the very best of horticulturists. A less fee of the Japanese understand perfectly the act of dwarfing plants, trees, fruits and flowers. They use neither table bedsteads, nor chain, but sit, est, sleep, like most of Lastern

nations, on mats.
Almost the first accomplishment learned by them is the art and grace of suicide; the child in the nursery stabs itself with its finger or stick, and falls back in imitative death the lover cuts out his intestines before his obdu-rate mistress, and the latter pours out her heart's blood in the face of her faithless lover; the eciminal executes himself, and, in fact, the

luxury of suicide.

The trade is at present under great restric-Dutch, the latter have always fostered, cherished and increased the prejudices of the Japanese against all other nations, particularly

the French. English and Portuguese.

The mechanics and manufacturers in Japan excel in their different branches, and are even

far superior to the Chinese. Their silks and cottons are excellent, and their Japan ware and porcelain unequalled. Their exports are raw and manufactured silks, from steel, arti-ficial metals, furs, tess, finer than the Chinese. ficial metals, furs, teas, finer than the Chinese, Japan ware, gold, silver, copper, gums, medicinal herbs, roots, diamonals, pearls, coral shells, amhergris, &c. Whataver goods the Japanese want, they pay for in gold and silver. The Japanese worship the principal two gods, Xaca and Amida; at Macca there is a stately temple, built to one of these gods, it is of freestone, as large as St. Paul's, with urchedroof, supported by heavy pillars, in which stands au tiof of copper, which reaches as high as the reaf, and, according to a description given by Sir Thomas Herbert, his chair is seventy feet high and eighty feet long, the head is hig enough to hold fifteen men, and the thumb is fort, miches in circumference. There is anoforty mehes in circumference. There is another statue, called after the god Dahio, made of copper, twenty-two feet high in a sitting posture. This shows that the Japanese under-stand the art of working in brouse, and they are far ahead of Christian nations in this par-

The nobility extract two front teeth, and sup-ply them with two of gold.

The principle rivers are the Ujingave and Ashagava, the former so rapid and wide that a bridge cannot be built over it, the latter remarkable for its depth and its perpetual fluc-tuations. The chief lake is called City, is one hundred miles long and twenty one wide. A large valley exists in the interior, filled with carbonic gas, and called the Valley or the Ups. It is covered with the skeletons of nagrown wild and tame heasts and hirds. The mable value, and the bones of men also whiten its deadly sides. Acidalated lakes and thermal springs are common throughout several of the islands. valley to bring away a precious gem of inesti

the islands.

Their great sources of opulence are their mines of gold and silver, but they have no autiment, calamine, sal ammoniae, borax, or cinnebor, (quicksilver.) These articles are in demand, and bring a high price. Birds and every kind of duck and positry are plenty, campion trees are abandunt, and the cedars are the finest in the well. are the finest in the world. Few countries open so fair a field as the islands of Japan for hotanic and geological research. It is not ne-cessary here to enter into a detailed statistical account of the commerce of Japan. A direct fcule to that empire would increase the com-merce of this country about \$200,000,000 an-

unaity, if not more.

It has always been in contemplation with this country to make an effort to open a direct trade with Japan. Commodore Porter, so far hack as 1815, addressed a letter to Mr. Monsoe on the subject. (This letter has been published in the intelligencer.) It was intended to fit out a fright and two sloops of war and place them under his command, but subsequent events prevented the communication of this design, but it has been reviewed from time to time, without being carried out; but a few tears ago the undersigned drew the attention. unally, if not more veers ago the undersigned draw the attention of the Hon, J. Y. Mason to the subject, by the recommendation of a steam line to Chian. with a view of incidental commercial inter-course, and finally direct trade with Japan.— It would require but small efforts to accom-plish commercial intercourse with so shrewd a people as the Japanese, who are alive to commercial feelings. A steam line from New York to the Isthmus being already in exist-one, it is no cosy matter to continue it to the fashingness, which islamb abound in coal, transecto the Marquesus, and on to Shanghar or Jehlu.—Nat. Intel.

a clerk and summan were wanted. Jeremian found his idea of an Jasporting House knocked into a disarranged chapeau, by finding the one in the "present case," a large and luminous above filled up with paper hoses and slam number, while grantity festooned, were any quantity of calcoes, cheap shawls, ribboos, super, and imnumerable other tuppenny al-

"Ah, well, I prefer country-bred young men—they are better trained," said Chestum, "to industry, perseverance, honest frugality, and the duties of a "hristian man. I was brought up in the country myself. I've made myself, earved out, and built up my own position, siz. Yes, air, give me good, sound, country-bred young men; I've tried them, I know what

ticular. They allow polygamy, and they often strangle female children, but never the males.

pair of gloves or hose, or a piece of goods, up their sleeve, in their bosoms, pockets, or un-der their shawls. He careful Henry-Joems, The Pawticket, R. I., Gazette relates the ful-

Nebuchadurzan Cheatum, the proprietor of this importing and jobbing-house, was a keer, tittle slick-as-n-whistle, heavy-bearded, shar-with those tender and humane impulses native with those tender and hunance impulses naive to the ser, had all along been attentive to the patronizing survey person-ile, and opened the congruencent with a few remarks.

From the country, ne you?

Suffers will sir, and Jeremiah, "county is herefore, and Jeremiah, "county is herefore, and Jeremiah, "country is herefore, and there he was sitting last night waiting, in silent sorrow, the return of his absent relia-And there he was sitting last night waiting, in silent surrow, the return of his absent rela-tive from her pilgrimage to the East. It was all their own,

Their first are out from shore to shore; No more for them their wild deer hounds— The plough is on their hunting grounds, The pale man's are fings through their woods, The pale man's are fings through their woods,

men three dollars a week the first year, (Fire- A Caucifixion,-Bonn, as probably many much's case cocked up.) and 3 per case on of our readers know, is a pretty little German the sales they make the second year.

By explicing it up "in his head." It wish came to the coursusion that the first wouldn't add much to his psecuriary elevation, whatever the second did with its three purcents. But he was bound to try it on any low.

A Carcifficion. Bound as pretty little German city of our meal 13,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the benies of the Rhine, twenty miles obove Cologue. It is the sent of a Prussiau University, which annually counts now. 'Now," said Cheatum, "in the first place, among its students. Physics Albert was edu olemon' cated there, and the heir apparent of the Prus-"Jereminh, if you please, sir," and the sian throne was lately recorded on the Pedell's young man.

"Ab, yes, Thomas—pshaw!—Jedish, I books. There are two faculties of Theology connected with the institution, totally dishimself—incremiah—Jeremiah Bumps, sir," sharply cehoed Mr. Bumps. "Ch, yes, yes; one has so many clocks and salesmen in course of business," said Chestum, "that I get their names confused. Well ties, their excitement is forced into other chanwhat I get their names confused. Well Jeremish, in the first place you must learn to please the customers; and always be lively articis, their excitement is forced into other chances, and never give an offensive answer.

Many women and girls come in to price and overhaul things, without the remotest idea of buying anything, and it's often trying to one's patience: but you must wait on them for there is no possible means of tellings a women who gious form. Enormous masses of people are to possible means of telling a woman who preserved the wonder-working relies of canon-hops for pastime from one who shops in carnest ised Saints, long since moldering in their continuous the careful, be polite, be lively and coffine. Very naturally, this excitement is

so you must be careful, be polite, be lively and spry, and never let a person go without making a purchase, if you can possibly help it. If a person asks for an article we have not got, endeavor to make them try something elso. It a we translate from the Westfatische Zeitung, a remarkable instance of this character, which lately occurred near Honn, in the beginning of August last:

"A young thoological student of this place fiannels real States founded or the successions all merino?" better not contradict them, say 'ves mam, I've tried them, seen them tried, know they are,' or similar appropriate answers to the various questions, that may be asked,' said Cheatum. coffins. Very naturally, this excitement is

to the various questions, that may be asked, "said Cheatum.

"Yes, sir," Jeremiah responded, "I understand."

"And, William—"
"Jeremiah, sir, if you please."

"Oh, yes, well, Jediah—Jeremiah, I would say—when you make change, never take a ten rent piece and two cents for a shilling, but give it as often as practicable; look out for the fractions in adding up, and beware of crossed six—ened nail. The first attentions in the stand of the proposite branch. Having the first attention in the stand to his cross, he struck his right upon the sharptened nail. The first attention to the control of the first attention in adding up, and beware of crossed six—ened nail. The first attention to the sharptened nail. tions in adding up, and beware of crossed six-pences, smooth shillings, and what are called Bangtown coppers," said Cheatum, with much caphasis. Bangtown coppers," said Cheatum, with much emphasis.

"I'm pooty well posted up, sir, in all that," and Jeremiah.

"And Jeremiah.

"And Jeems—pshaw!—Jacob—Jeremiah! I would say, in measuring always put your thumb so, and when you move the yardstick forward, shove your thamb an inch or so back; in measuring close, you may manage to squeeze out five yards from four and three-quarters, you understand? And, always he watchful that some of those nimble, lightfingered folks don't slip a roll of ribbon, or a pair of gloves or hose, or a piece of goods, up

der their shawls. Be careful Henry—Jeems, I should say," said Cheatum.

Being duly rehearsed Jeremiah Bumps weat to work. The first customer he had was a little girl, who bought a yard of ribbon for ninegence, and Jeremiah not ealy stretched seven-eights of a yard into a full yard, but made twelve cents go for a ninepence, which is the manner of the child was followed, in his twelve cents go for a ninepence, which is the mainly by his footprints in ploughed made twelve cents go for a ninepence, which is fields and muddy places. He was found on fred brought down the vials of wrath of the Manday evening five and a half miles in a standard line from his bone, and fifty four child's mother, a burly old Scotch woman straight line from his home, and fifty-four who 'tongue-lashed poor Jeremiah awfully! and a half hours after his disappearance, and His next adventure was the sale of a dress fifty-nine after he had ate his breakfast on the

have a good time with your two gods! I just left there with ten, and that want enough to save me from the darndest licking you ever heard of."—Cleveland Herald.

The passion for lightning-rods, which dis-The passion for lightning-rods, which dis-tinguishes our New England brethren, ha-waked up an opponent in the last Home Jour-nal. According to him, every house in Ma-sachusetts has from 6 to 40 "conductors of electricity" bristling about its roofs and standflagration that may burst out at some future period of the world, hire a fire-engine, with ive from her pilgrimage to the East. It was said suggestive incident, the death of the lone and incident on the hill. His epitaph is the epitaph of a race in this region of the country, once if their own.

"Alas, for them: their day is o'er,
Their flows we not for what the country of the porch, or be always on hand in the door ward. The admirers of Emerson and Shanghai fowls will please notice.

No more for them their willd deer bounds.

The plongh is on their hunting grounds, the averaged some fifty-two clerks and an equal number of satesimen—yearly.

Jeremish Bumps grow red in the face at the complimentary monner in which Nebuchadnezzar Chennam was pleased to review the country and its institutions.

"What salary did you think of allowing?" says Jeremish.

"Well," and Cheatum, "I allow my sales"Well," and Cheatum, "I allow my sales"Well," and Cheatum, "I allow my sales-A Contemporary says that there are two

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This Company effect Insurance on lives, confer endowments, grant annuities, and make all other contracts uppertaining to Life Insurance, on the most fanorable terms.

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The directors of this Company are personally interested in its prosperity.

There are no Directors but what are Stockholders which fact will induce a great degree of caution is aking none but good lives, in the judicious investment of its funds, rigid economy in incurring expenses aid in the general management of its bosi Is has been the policy of some companies to divide the entire amount of their surplus, otterly regardless of the unaltern le nature of their obligations. Her unalternite nature of their obligations.

But it must be apparent to every one, that this is as unsafe, if not a diskenest, mode of transacting busi-

The certainty of future losses, to which every Life Insurance Company is liable, renders it absolutely necessary that a large reserve find should form a permanent investment for the payment of such loises. It will be the policy of the Washington Life Insurance Company always to have a reserve fund

ecurely invested proportionate to its amount of basi This is the only method by which adequate scentity can at all times be furnished to the insured and place the Company in a position in which no amount of future lossescen impair its solvency. The charter of the Washington Life Insurance

her husband for her loness, and for her children, and at his death receive the amount of the policy, without regard to the dalts of the husband. Creditines cannot take it. This privilege cannot be obtained in a foreign company.

The advantages of Life Insurance commends itself to the favorable consideration of every class of person, in community. Unlike Fire or Marine insurances in which there is no data for the calculation of premiums, it is bounded on the immutable laws of nature, fixed and invariable. The rates or premiums are deduced from the bills of mortality, and verified by the experience of more than a century.

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eres of investment that has stood the test of time, and it yet remains to be recorded, the fact of the first purely Life Insurance Company that has failed to meet its obligations during the lapse of nearly a century and a half. It is the prop which the daying husband leaves to support the wife of his bosom. It is the success hand of the provident father suching forth from the grave, and still mourishing his offspring and keeping together the family groups. By it, the faithful on protects his aged parents, even when he has preceded them into eternity; through it the homest delter satisfies his conflicting creditor, where fate seemed least propitions. In a moral and worldly sense, it is one great weapon by which to not leath of his sting.

There is danger in delay. Life is uncertain; we know not what a day may king forth.

A man has so guaranty for health or extreme beyond the present moment. If he has made no provi-

A man has no guaranty for health or existence be-youd the present moment. If he has made no provi-sion for those who host up to him for support, it is his duty to do so, and to do it immediately. If he loses his health, or he hurried to an untimely grave, what it to become of his wife and children, Tell it not that the man loves his wife and children, who, having the owens and concretaily, makes no the, having the means and opportunity, makes no flort to protect them against the contingencies of remedilens powerty

California risks taken on the most favorable terms. January 15, 1852.

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The House of Employment, mithough under the management of the D. of T., is not for the purpose of mixing that society, as has been frequently stated; not a half dozen members of the Order have received employment since its institution; but its object is give employment indiscriminately, to all worthy January 15, 1859.

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Tem far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country. The widely celebrated Surgeon,

Doct. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York City, snys;

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and effi-acy of 'Arra's Churay Proposate,' which I con-der peculiarly adapted to diseases of the threat and BHS, PERMINN, the venerable Pre-wides tof the Versneau Medical Cel-lege, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes: "The Cherny Percent, is exten-sively used in this section, where it has shown un-mistakulic evidence of its happy effects upon palmo-nary diseases."

The Rev. JNO. D. COCHHANE, a distinguished Cler; yman of the Eu-

glish Church, writes to the Proprietor from Montreal, that "he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by Charray Provosat." His letter at full length, may be found in our Circular, to be had of our Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well known Druggist at Hillsdole, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own

observation:

Hilbert, Mich., Dec. 10, 1849.
Bear Sir Immediately on receipt of your Current Pservocat., I earlied a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near his end with a quick consimption. He was than anable to rise from his bod, and was extremely fieble. His friend believed he must soon die, unless telled could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you way judge atmy surprise on my return, to meet him is the street, on my way hone from the to meet him in the street, on my way home from the care, and find he had entirely recovered. Four week's from the day be commenced taking your mediaine, he was at work at his arduous trade of blacksmith. There are other cases within my knowledge, where the Cherry Propagat, has been singularly success-ul, but none so marked as this. Very traly yours, ful, but none so marked as this. Very truly yours, G. W. UNDERWOOD

G. W. UNDERWOOD.

Hear the Patient.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Bear Sir: Feeling moder obligations to you for the restoration of my health, is and you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last attumn 1 took a had cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many modicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently taised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your Charav Patronau, he use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep; well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

R. S. STONE, A. M.,
Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

Hanover, Ohio, April 3, 1850.

HANOVER, Ohio, April 3, 1850. Dear Sic; I wish I could tell all that suffer with a Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pretorate has done for me. It does seem they might be benefited by the information. I had a long layer which left my lungs weat and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink it consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your besuitful medicine, by the advice of a clergy man, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortsight I could cat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help thun your Cherry Pectoral. Yours, with respect.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my over views of her case and her cure by Ayor's Cherry Pectoral.

JUSEPH DEAN,
The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT Pastor of the Empiric Church.

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Jan 16: 1852.—12

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BETHREN,—This mode of commitmention is employed to afford information which is constantly sought by letters from every part of the State.

The publications of the Order are kept on hand at this office, and sent to Divisions upon the receipt of orders signed by proper efficers, under the sent of the Division, and inclosing funds, at the following rates:

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Orders for tracts will receive equal attention, whether addressed to C. Chann, Ben Franklin Office, Cincinnati, or to the undersigned at Dayton.

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A. M. SCOTT, G. S. February 6, 1839,

BEERS TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third Street, North of Pennsylvania Avenue WASHINGTON CITY January 15, 1859.